



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

### The committee on Legislation made the following report:

The committee would respectfully report that the chairman went to Montgomery and saw many of the members of the Senate and House, and impressed upon them the importance of the amendments to the Pharmacy Law.

The committee was instructed by this Association to try to have the law apply to towns of five hundred inhabitants instead of one thousand. We succeeded to get it apply to nine hundred. This is some progress.

The committee also succeeded in having struck out in Section 11 the words "Nor to the sale of proprietary medicines," which leaves the sale of all kinds of medicines in the hands of the druggists, or those holding certificates of registration from the Board of Pharmacy. This the committee believes an important gain and elevating to our profession; also a great protection to the public, as the grocery stores are loaded down with adulterated medicines, especially Laudanum, which in many instances is not one-tenth strength. In our endeavors to have these amendments passed we were assisted by Hon. D. H. Lay of the House and Daniel Smith of the Senate; in fact the whole Legislature is imbued with the advantages of the Pharmacy Law in protecting the lives of the public.

The Pharmaceutical Association deserves the thanks of the reputable druggists and all the people of this commonwealth for its endeavors to raise the standard of the pharmaceutical profession of this State.

P. O. CANDIDUS,  
E. P. GALT,  
S. W. HOLLAN. } Committee.

The report was, on motion, spread on the minutes.

The committee on adulteration made no report.

The committee on queries asked for further time, which was granted.

The committee on commercial interests asked for further time, which was also granted.

G. W. Bains, as one of the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, which met at Detroit, reported having attended the meeting and had a good time generally, as he principally attended the social features.

A communication from President J. B. Collier was read excusing himself from attendance and wishing the association a profitable meeting.

A communication was also received from Vice-President Dr. Winnemore, who excused himself from attendance, on account of having to help another human being into the world.

A paper on "Bicarbonate of Ammonia" by T. P. Boyd was read. See appendix.

A paper on "Preparations of the National Formulary *versus* Proprietary Medicines," by Albert E. Brown, was read by Mr. W. F. Punch, Mr. Brown not being present. A full discussion on these

subjects took place in which several members participated. See appendix.

On motion, these papers were received and spread upon the minutes.

The executive committee reported the following:

MOBILE, ALA., May 1st, 1889.

Report of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Alabama State Pharmaceutical Association.

GENTLEMEN:—This committee has had but little to come before it. The first business to act on was the resignation of Mr. J. B. Collier, late President of this Association; a meeting of the committee being called the resignation herein enclosed was accepted, and the First Vice-President was informed of the transaction, and also of the fact that he was accordingly President pro tem, until the next annual meeting. A notice of the acceptance was forwarded to Mr. Collier. On the 18th of April Mr. E. B. Wheyland of this city, was, on proper recommendation, elected a member of this Association.

All of which is respectfully reported for your consideration.

W. F. PUNCH, Chairman Executive Committee.

On motion, the report was received, adopted and spread upon the minutes.

The following letter was received by the executive committee:

TACOMA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, February 20th, 1889.

To W. F. PUNCH, Chairman Executive Committee Alabama Pharmaceutical Association.

DEAR SIR:—I hereby tender you my resignation as President of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, to take effect at once. Having left the State, will make this city my future home.

Wishing the Association renewed prosperity, and thanking my brethren of the Pestle and Mortar for the honor conferred in placing me at the head of the Association for two successive terms, and for courteous treatment received at their hands.

I am your obedient servant,

J. B. COLLIER.

The following committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. E. P. Galt, John W. Willis, James G. Dunn, John Lake Parker and J. O. Patton.

A communication from Mr. Leo Eliel, chairman of sub-committee of the section on commercial interests of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was read. It is in regard to efforts being made to have the Special Government Tax for the sale of liquor repealed; to reduce the tax on Alcohol, and some other suggestions.

On motion, referred to a committee consisting of W. E. Bingham, A. Stollenwerck and M. M. Stone.

A communication was received from the chairman, Chas. Rice, of the committee on revision and publication of the Pharmacopeia of U. S. A.

On motion referred to P. C. Candidus, Jno. N. Gunnels and M. E. Withington.

A communication from the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association was read. It is as follows:

MORRISTOWN, April 5th, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—Through you we desire to call the attention of your association to the action of our association at its last annual meeting in reference to the rebate plan of selling proprietary goods. It has been found that under the present system cutters have obtained advantages by buying in large quantities and using the advantage gained by offering such goods at prices competitors, who did not buy under rebate, could not meet.

Our association at its last meeting passed the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That the committee on trade interest be authorized to approach the manufacturers of rebate goods and request them to decline orders from retail dealers who retail at rebate prices; and also enter into correspondence with other associations requesting concert in action on this subject.

At the request of the New Jersey Association we would ask your association to pass a resolution in tenor as follows:

*Resolved*, That this association requests the manufacturers and proprietors in the rebate system to establish a plan whereby the sale of goods in such quantities as secure the advantage of the rebate be not allowed to retailers who advertise and sell the same at less than established prices.

On motion, the communication was received and the recommendations adopted.

A communication from the Pharmaceutical Association of South Carolina in regard to recognizing the certificates of the different Boards of Pharmacy by examination, and the diplomas of regular colleges of pharmacy.

On motion, referred to Board of Pharmacy with power to act.

The following applicants for membership were balloted for and elected: S. H. Henderson, Talladega; Samuel D. Murphy, Eutaw; Curtis B. Herbert, Jr., Greenville; Wm. Graham Hurd, Bessemer; E. H. Cross, Gadsden; R. M. Tucker, Helena; H. C. Buchanan, Russellville; Russell C. Booth, Birmingham.

Messrs. Godden, Punch and Wikle were appointed a committee to select the next place of meeting.

Mr. M. M. Stone, on behalf of Myer Bros. & Co., St. Louis, offered a prize (Remington's Pharmacy) for the best original essay.

The Committee on Arrangements announced that every member intending to go on the excursion to Ensley City and Pratt Mines should meet at this hall this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

On motion, adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

### THIRD SESSION.

Vice-President Bains called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock.

The nominating committee reported the following names for officers for the ensuing year:

For President—G. W. Bains, Birmingham.

For First Vice-President—W. F. Punch, Mobile.

For Second Vice-President—Joseph Milner, Florence.

For Secretary—P. C. Candidus, Mobile.

For Treasurer—E. P. Galt, Selma.

For Executive Committee—W. F. Punch, G. M. Quarles and M. F. Tucker.

The Secretary was, on motion, instructed to cast the ballot for all nominees, which was done, and they declared elected.

The following committees were appointed.

Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association—P. C. Candidus, E. P. Galt, M. M. Stone, Jno. W. Willis, Geo. Morrow.

Committee on Queries—M. M. Stone, A. A. Livaudais, J. E. Austin.

Committee on Adulteration—Chas. A. Mohr, M. E. Withington, E. K. Austin.

Committee on Legislation—P. C. Candidus, E. P. Galt, Amzi Godden.

Committee on Commercial Interests—G. VanAntwerp, Joseph Milner, F. D. Nabors.

The Committee on Queries reported the following. See appendix.

On motion, this committee was instructed to send the queries to the members of the association and induce them to accept them; also to urge them to write volunteer papers.

The Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association sent the following telegram:

LINCOLN, 5:15.

The Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association send greeting and wish you a profitable meeting.  
C. J. BAUBACH, Secretary.

The Secretary was instructed to answer it with three cheers and a tiger.

The Committee on Commercial Interests reported the following:

Your committee appointed on the paper submitted by Mr. Leo Elliel, chairman of sub-committee, beg leave to submit the following report:

First, that we do not advocate the repeal of existing laws governing the sale of liquors—excepting the sale of alcohol.

Second, we most heartily recommend the repeal of the alcohol tax for pharmaceutical purposes.

Third, we do not think that the rebate plan serves the purpose for which it was intended, and no particular benefit has resulted to the retailers.

Fourth, we think it impracticable to formulate any plan by which individual interests can be maintained from cutting prices.

Fifth, we do not at the present age of pharmaceutical advancement think it safe to admit candidates, without examination, on their certificates.

Sixth, we do most earnestly advocate a national pharmacy law.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. BINGHAM,  
M. M. STONE, } Committee  
A. L. STOLLENWERCK,

On motion, the report was received and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Place of Meeting reported in favor of Tuscaloosa. On motion, report received and adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Local Secretary, which was done and W. E. Bingham declared elected.

The following accounts were presented and on motion ordered to be paid.

F. C. Candidus for.....	\$26 00
Mobile Register.....	4.50
T. S. Bidgood.....	6.00
W. J. Patterson.....	1 50

Messrs. F. H. Walter, Birmingham; and Nathan Vaught, Sheffield; made applications for membership. On motion, they were balloted for and declared elected.

On motion of the Secretary, the name of Mr. Geo. P. L. Reid, which was overlooked in former proceedings, was placed on the roll.

On motion, a committee consisting of M. M. Stone, T. P. Boyd and C. M. Avent, was appointed to get up an exposition for our next meeting.

Mr. Ebert, on behalf of Messrs. Finlay and Brunswig, offered a gold medal as a prize for an excellent essay.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this association be extended to the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of their Hall; also to the druggists and citizens of Birmingham for their unbounded hospitality.

A case of Major's excellent cement and other preparations arrived too late for exhibition.

The Board of Pharmacy made a report. See appendix.

No further business appearing, the association adjourned to meet in the city of Tuscaloosa on the second Tuesday of May, 1890.

P. C. CANDIDUS, Secretary.

The social feature of the meeting deserves some notice. On the 15th of May the members of the association, and lady friends, were escorted by the druggists of Birmingham on an excursion to Ensley City and Pratt Mines, where the furnaces and mines were inspected, showing the great progress Alabama has made in material prosperity, and of which every Alabamian must feel proud. At night a magnificent banquet was spread at the Lake View Hotel, where about one hundred and fifty people participated and enjoyed themselves hugely. One of the most enjoyed speeches was made by a member whose name was Stone, but whose heart was anything else, as he said that he loved *all* ladies. This was a pretty bold expression for a married man to make, especially as his better-half was present; but very likely she excused him this time as he was a bashful speaker, and bashful speakers make mistakes.

After the adjournment many members, escorted by the Birmingham druggists, took the dummy line for Bessemer, which thriving city with its rolling mills and furnaces were inspected. The Bessemer druggists entertained the visitors nicely, and after a delightful though hot trip the excursionists returned to Birmingham and thence homeward.

P. C. CANDIDUS, Secretary.

## ROLL OF MEMBERS, 1889-'90.

PHILIP C. CANDIDUS.....	Mobile.	GEO. M. MORROW.....	Birmingham.
JOSEPH T. HAWKINS.....	"	A. L. STOLLENWERCK...	"
PETER Z. COLSSON.....	"	F. D. NABORS.....	"
G. VANANTWERP.....	"	J. E. ELLIS.....	"
CHARLES A. MOHR.....	"	T. W. AYERS.....	"
CHARLES MOHR.....	"	JOS. H. PEEBLES.....	"
JOS. A. CARTER.....	"	P. K. McMILLER.....	"
C. N. OWEN.....	"	E. K. AUSTIN.....	"
EDWARD B. NORTON.....	"	JNO. L. PARKER.....	"
WM. D. PROUT.....	"	CHAS. M. AVENT.....	"
JOHN J. McAFEE.....	"	JAMES O. PATTON.....	"
A. H. HAMILTON.....	"	AMZI GODDEN.....	"
FRANK DOMINIQUE.....	"	Y. P. NEWMAN.....	"
ELLIOT W. JOHNSON.....	"	GEO. W. BAINS.....	"
RICHARD H. WILDMAN.....	"	DOC. MADDOX.....	"
WM. F. PUNCH.....	"	M. E. WITHINGTON.....	"
HARVEY W. CALAIS.....	"	M. F. BROOKS.....	"
MOSELY F. TUCKER.....	"	WM. R. GUNN.....	"
WM. G. WARD.....	"	M. M. STONE.....	"
FREDERIO MILLER.....	"	J. J. DUNCAN.....	"
ALBERT E. BROWN.....	"	RICHARD H. PORTER...	"
JAMES J. HENDON.....	"	J. P. LYNCH.....	"
FRANK P. QUINLAN.....	"	W. S. MURFREE.....	"
JAMES G. DUNN.....	"	HARRY H. SINNIGE.....	"
THEO. A. V. WOLTER.....	"	A. H. EWING.....	"
EDWARD B. WHEYLAND.....	"	RUSSELL C. BOOTH.....	"
WM. T. DENNY.....	"	F. A. WALTER.....	"
THOMAS F. O'ROURKE.....	"	T. B. MADDOX, JR.....	"
G. M. QUARLES.....	"	J. L. RISON.....	Huntsville.
ALBERT PIKE COLLIER.....	Opelika.	J. S. ALLISON.....	"
B. D. LAZARUS.....	"	JNO. W. WILLIS.....	"
T. M. OLIVER.....	"	A. S. CARBELL.....	Bessemer.
CHAS. A. MORGAN.....	"	C. D. PHILLIPS.....	"
CHAS. COLEMAN.....	Eutaw.	L. A. HENDON.....	"
SAMUEL D. MURPHY.....	"	WM. GRAHAM HURD.....	"



R. L. SOUTHALL.....	Arcola, Miss.	HENRY B. LEE.....	Florence.
H. T. GOODHUE.....	Oxford.	JOSEPH MILNER.....	"
J. C. McPHERSON.....	"	F. B. CULLRN.....	Ozark.
JAMES N. GUNNELS.....	"	W. D. F. KELLY.....	Demopolis.
J. B. McCAIN.....	"	CHAS. J. SMITH.....	"
J. J. McPHERSON.....	"	J. L. BAILEY.....	"
JNO. H. CASTLEBERRY ..	"	J. W. HOLLAN.....	Troy.
JNO. M. GUNNELS.....	"	CHAS. B. GOLDTHWAITE ..	"
OLIVER B. HEIDT.....	Selma.	M. F. GOODLOE.....	Gainsville.
C. C. HEIDT.....	"	T. P. BOYD.....	Uniontown.
A. W. CAWTHON.....	"	C. A. TERRELL.....	"
W. D. LOCKHART.....	"	J. M. LANGHORN.....	"
R. P. LOCKHART.....	"	WM. HENRY PHILLIPS.....	Clanton.
A. R. COLEMAN.....	"	J. E. AUSTIN.....	Calera.
E. P. GALT.....	"	PRESSLY W. WILKERSON.....	Marion.
C. M. HOWARD.....	"	GEO. P. L. REID.....	"
W. S. STRUDWICK.....	"	W. C. KOONCE.....	Columbia.
GEO. A. CUNNINGHAM.....	"	J. L. WIKLE.....	Anniston.
J. N. GRADDICK.....	"	THOMAS F. MOORE.....	New Orleans, La.
J. G. GROVES.....	"	W. E. BINGHAM.....	Tuscaloosa.
V. M. HAYNE.....	"	A. A. LIVAUDAIS.....	"
LAMARTIN O. HICKS.....	Jackson.	WM. Y. DILL.....	"
S. E. WINNEMORE.....	Benton.	JAMES P. PARKER.....	Livingston.
ALBERT HOEPPNER.....	Cullman.	J. O. SCRUGGS.....	"
MILES ED. McCARTY.....	Whistler.	J. L. BASS.....	Brewton.
S. H. HENDERSON.....	Talladega.	CURTIS B. HERBERT, JR.....	Greenville.
E. H. CROSS.....	Gadsden.	R. M. TUCKER.....	Helena.
H. C. BUCHANAN.....	Russellville.	WM. NATHAN VAUGHT.....	Sheffield.

### HONORARY MEMBERS.

PROF. J. M. MAISCH.      PROF. P. W. BEDFORD.      CHAS. A. TUFTS.

### RESIGNED.

E. P. BRAUN, Mobile.

### DROPPED FROM THE ROLL.

IRA H. PRINGLE.    L. T. BRADFIELD.    J. D. WILLIFORD.    WILMER GREGG.  
E. F. ELLIOTT.    C. G. ELLIOTT.    BEN. LEWIS.

## APPENDIX.

---

### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CARBONATE AND BICARBONATE OF AMMONIA

From a very ancient origin these medicines have been known to the profession, and so often have they been synonymous when their effects are very different.

In the first place let us take a prescription in which there is carbonate of ammonia. The druggist goes to work and dispenses what he thinks is correct. Now if we watch the proceedings we will see the medicines which are used are generally those for a cough mixture—of syrups, etc.; then he combines the carbonate of ammonia as he thinks.

Let us investigate this and see the result.

In the first place note the definition of carbonate of ammonia; we find it to be a volatile, pungent and ammoniacal salt, in white and translucent masses, and when exposed to the atmosphere gradually sets free ammonia; now take the symbol for said salt, we find it to be  $2; (N H_4) (CO_3)$ . It is easy to see that if this salt is exposed for any length of time ammonia is driven off, and after parting with some of the ammonia it becomes  $(NH_5) (CO_3)$ , which is the symbol for the bicarbonate, the effects of which are very different

What effect the carbonate has on the system. We find it to be a powerful cardiac stimulant, as all of the M. D.'s know, and will endorse if there are any present. They will also agree that bicarbonate of ammonia is not a cardiac stimulant, acting only as an alkali, in like manner as bicarbonate of soda, and may be given in the same dose as the bicarbonate of soda with the expectation of obtaining the same result.

Let us note the changes; first we find the combining weight of carbonate of ammonia to be 96, the symbol of which is  $2; (NH_4) (CO_3)$ , we see at a glance the atomic weight of nitrogen is 14, that of hydrogen 1, that of carbon 12, and that of oxygen 16. These figures added together make the atomic weight of said salt 28 plus 8 plus 12 plus 48 equal to 96.

Take the symbol for bicarbonate of ammonia ; we have ( $\text{NH}_5$ ) ; ( $\text{CO}_3$ ) ; now the combining weight of each letter and we have 14 plus 5 plus 12 plus 48 equal to 79, which is the combining weight of the second salt.

Now we see 17 molecules have escaped. The question is, what accounts for this? We know we can see at a glance it is ammonia, because we have just seen that ammonia is driven off if the carbonate be exposed. Now if carbonate of ammonia is a powerful cardiac stimulant, of course this effect will not be produced if some of the ammonia has been set free.

Hence we arrive at this conclusion. Bicarbonate of ammonia if dispensed will not exert the stimulating effect that the carbonate does.

Now I contend that we have no right to substitute the bicarbonate for the carbonate. It is not only doing the physician an injustice, as well as the patient whose life is perhaps at stake, when it does not have the desired effect, but our reputations also.

I have been an eye witness to druggists dispensing the bicarb when the carbonate was intended.

T. P. BOYD, Uniontown, Ala.

---

## PREPARATIONS OF THE NATIONAL FORMULARY

### VS. PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

This is a subject to which, as a general rule, very little attention is paid, and principally by those most interested.

It has of late years, and more especially in this section, become the habit of physicians instead of allowing the druggist to prepare his own elixirs, syrups and other pharmaceutical preparations, to specify some particular brand of foreign make.

Take, for instance, the ones mostly used like Fellows' syrup. What is there in this preparation that makes it so complicated, that every druggist who understands his business cannot prepare it equally as well, if not better, than Messrs. Fellows & Co.? And again our friend Syrup Roborans, which after standing on the shelves a week or so lets itself be heard from, and very often when received in the

store is on the verge of leaving its habitation for want of more room?

Now let us refer to our National Formulary and there we find the *Syrupus Hypophitum Comp.* which will answer for both of above preparations. Besides, when we compound it ourselves we have a fresh preparation—no slimy precipitate, containing we know not what in suspension as is the case in Fellows' syrup, no fermentation and returned prescriptions, like often happens with *Syrup Roborans*.

Again, the different elixirs prescribed and always specified, the one being called for is of that make whose drummer has last seen the physician.

Now, again, by glancing at the National Formulary we find formulas there for eighty-five different elixirs. *Surely* any physician ought to easily find one out of all these to suit his purposes without making us go to the expense of carrying in stock so many different makes.

The emulsions are the same. In fact, almost any kind of preparation they may wish to call for that is not already officinal can be found in this little work.

By reading over the preface of this work we can best see all the advantages than can be obtained from making it as constant a companion as with the *Dispensatory* or *Pharmacopoeia*.

In the words of the same preface, "Without referring to the more ephemeral preparations, or to such of proprietary character, which are more or less prescribed by physicians, but which are not recognized by the *Pharmacopoeia* because they originated subsequent to the appearance of that work.

"Owing to the absence of an authoritative standard many of these preparations were made of different strengths and after varying formulas."

For this reason was the work brought about so that when prepared a prescription came for one of the unofficial preparations, it could be taken any where in the Union and be refilled without any difference from the original, and vice versa. When prescriptions from abroad are brought to us this could not formerly be done, as in different localities different manufacturers were preferred.

Now as I have been complaining of the physicians, I must also partly justify them, and I will say that we as druggists are equally as much to blame for the present state of affairs as they are; the reason is plain enough. How many have tried to impress any of the foregoing

facts upon the mind of the doctor, or tried to explain to him the difference of the various preparations, or to prove to him that those of the National Formulary could stand a favorable comparison with those of foreign make. The echo answers only a very few.

In proof of, if we only try, I will cite an incident which happened to myself. A physician had prescribed "Gardner's Syrup Hydriodic Acid," I asked him, as he was passing if some of my own make would not do as well; he said if it was equally as stable, it did not matter to him. Upon this I prepared a quantity according to the Formula in the National Formulary and showed him some. Since then he does not specify when prescribing for my customers, and upon showing samples to several others they all expressed the same opinion, namely: the principal thing they sought was a good and stable preparation, and they did not know it could be prepared at home.

I contend that this evil can easily be rooted out, if we will all put our shoulders to the wheel and work in unison; and the best way to accomplish this is for us to form County Pharmacy Associations, whose papers of original research can be read and discussed.

Having considered and proven the National Formulary from a professional standpoint to be most to our interest, let us look at it in a pecuniary sense. Very near all the proprietary elixirs, syrups, etc., cost us eight dollars and upwards per dozen, and then often they stay on the shelf an indefinite length of time before they are used, while if we make our preparations they will cost us from twenty-five to fifty cents a pound, and we need only make what our demand calls for, and as we need them, so that at the end of a year we would find quite a difference in our profits.

Now in the future let us try and make use of the Formulary, and prove to those men who took such pains and devoted their time to the compilation of this good work that their troubles have not been in vain.

ALBERT E. BROWN, Ph. G.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

May 14th, 1889.

Since the last report there were registered thirty druggists, of that number seventeen were by examination, making in all to date four hundred and sixty-seven. Five applicants were rejected as not being proficient.

At the meeting of the Board on this date it was resolved that this Board would send delegates to confer with the other State Boards in reference to the exchange of certificates, whenever a suitable place and time is appointed.

As it is impossible for the Board to have the Pharmacy Law properly executed, unless the druggists throughout the State assist, we urge upon them the importance of notifying the Board of the violation of the law, especially by the grocers selling medicines. We also urge upon the druggists the importance of selling unadulterated medicines. The Board will now prosecute all offenders in this regard, but we hope that we are spared this necessity. The meanest of all mean things is the sale of adulterated medicines.

P. C. CANDIDUS, Pres.

**DECLARATION FOR INCORPORATION UNDER THE  
STATUTES OF ALABAMA.**

---

**ARTICLE I.**

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare our intention and make this our application for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Alabama, to be known as the "ALABAMA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION."

**ARTICLE II.**

The object of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Druggists and Pharmacists of the State, and establish fraternal feeling and co-operation among its members, to improve the science and art of Pharmacy, to restrict the dispensing and sale of medicine to regularly educated Druggists and Apothecaries.

**ARTICLE III.**

The Association shall consist of active and honorary members, and hold its meetings annually.

**ARTICLE IV.**

The Association shall have the following officers: a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary and a Treasurer; who shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until an election of successors.

**ARTICLE V.**

The place or places where the business of the Association is to be transacted will be wherever its annual meetings shall be held, but at all times within the limits of the State of Alabama.

**ARTICLE VI.**

The names and residences of the officers of the corporation chosen for the first year ending May 9th, 1882, under a constitution already existing, are as follows:

President—Philip C. Candidus, Mobile.

First Vice-President—J. L. Davis, Birmingham.

Second Vice-President—C. Stollenwerck, Greensboro.

Treasurer—Y. P. Newman, Birmingham.

Secretary—S. W. Gillespie, Birmingham.

Local Secretary—Charles A. Mohr, Mobile.

Executive Committee—J. W. Hughes, Birmingham; A. L. Stollenwerck, Birmingham; L. T. Bradfield, Uniontown.

## ALABAMA PHARMACY LAW.

AN ACT to regulate the practice of pharmacy, and the sale of poisons in cities and towns of more than 900 inhabitants in the State of Alabama.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, that from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person not a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, to conduct any pharmacy, drug store, apothecary shop, or store, located in any village, town or city in the State of Alabama, of more than 900 inhabitants, or within two miles of any incorporated city or town of more than 900 inhabitants, for the purpose of retailing, compounding or dispensing medicines or poisons for medical use, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any store or pharmacy in any village, town or city, in the State of Alabama of more than 900 inhabitants, or within two miles of any incorporated city or town of more than 900 inhabitants, to allow any person except a registered pharmacist, to compound or dispense the prescriptions of physicians, or to retail or dispense poisons for medical use, except as an aid to, and under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. Any person violating the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall appoint three persons from among the most prominent pharmacists of the State, all of whom shall have been residents of the State for five years, and of at least five years practical experience in their profession, who shall be known and styled "Board of Pharmacy for the State of Alabama," one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and each until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; and each year thereafter another commissioner shall be so appointed for three years, and until a successor is appointed and qualified. If a vacancy occur in said board, another commissioner shall be appointed as aforesaid to fill the unexpired term thereof. Said board shall have power to make by-laws and all



necessary regulations, and create auxilliary boards if necessary for the proper fulfillment of their duties under this act, without expense to the State.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Pharmacy shall register in a suitable book, the names and places of residence of all persons to whom they issue certificates, and dates thereof. It shall be the duty of said Board of Pharmacy to register, without examination, as registered pharmacists, all pharmacists and druggists who are engaged in business in the State of Alabama. at the passage of this act, as owners or principals of stores or pharmacies in any village, town, or city of more than 900 inhabitants, for selling at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals, for medical uses or compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions, and all assistant pharmacists eighteen years of age, engaged in said stores or pharmacies in any village, town, or city of more than 900 inhabitants, in the State of Alabama, at the passage of this act, and who have been engaged as such in some store or pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions were compounded or dispensed; Provided, however, that in case of failure or neglect on the part of any person or persons to apply for registration within sixty days after they shall have been notified by said Board of Pharmacy for the State of Alabama, they shall undergo an examination as is provided for in section five of this act.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the said Board of Pharmacy shall upon application and at such time and place, and in such manner, as they may determine either by a schedule of questions to be answered and subscribed to under oath, or orally examine each and every person, who shall desire to conduct the business of selling at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions as pharmacists, and if a majority of said board shall be satisfied that said person is competent and fully qualified to conduct said business of compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or to compound or dispense physicians' prescriptions, they shall enter the name of such person as a registered pharmacist in a book provided for in section four of this act; and that all graduates of colleges of pharmacy, that require a practical experience in pharmacy of not less than four years before granting a diploma, shall be entitled to have their names registered by said Board without

examination ; Provided, however, that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any physician who is authorized to practice medicine or surgery under the laws of this State, from registering as a pharmacist or druggist, without examination ; Provided, that any person or persons, not a pharmacist or druggist, may open and conduct such store if he or they keep constantly in their employ a registered pharmacist or druggist : but shall not himself or themselves sell or dispense drugs or medicines except proprietary and patent medicines in original packages.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Pharmacy shall be entitled to demand and receive of each person whom they register, and furnish a certificate as a registered pharmacist without examination, the sum of \$2, and for each and every person that they examine orally, or whose answers to a schedule of questions are returned, subscribed to under oath, the sum of \$3, which shall be in full for all services ; and in case the examination of said person shall prove defective and unsatisfactory and his name not be registered, he shall be permitted to present himself for examination within any period not exceeding twelve months thereafter, and no charge shall be made for such examination.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That every registered pharmacist, apothecary, and owner of any store shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals or medicines he may sell or dispense, with the exception of those sold in original packages of the manufacturer, and also those known as proprietary, and should he knowingly intermingle and fraudulently adulterate, or cause to be adulterated, such drugs, chemicals or medical preparations, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100, and in addition thereto his name shall be stricken from the register.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person from and after the passage of this act, to retail any poisons enumerated below, arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white and red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids, and their salts, and the essential oil of almonds, opium and its preparations except paragoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce ; aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides,

creosote, veratrum, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic and oxalic acids without labeling the box, vessel or paper in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word poison, and the name and place of business of the seller. Nor shall it be lawful for any person to deliver or sell any poisons enumerated above, unless upon due enquiry it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons in not unusual quantities or doses upon the prescription of practitioners of medicine. Any violation of this section shall make the principal of said store liable to a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$100. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to manufacturers making and selling at wholesale any of the above poisons, and provided that each box, vessel or paper in which said poison is contained shall be labeled with the name of the article, the word poison, and the name and place of business of the seller.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That any itinerant vender of any drug, poison, ointment or appliance of any kind intended for treatment of any disease or injury, who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat disease or injury or deformity by any drug, nostrum or manipulation, or other expedient, shall pay a license of \$100 per annum to the State, to be paid in the manner for obtaining public license or according to the usual laws in force for that purpose.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall procure or attempt to procure registration for himself or for another, under this act, by making or causing to be made, false representations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$25, nor more than \$100; and the name of the person so falsely registered, shall be stricken from the register. Any person not a registered pharmacist as provided for in this act, who shall conduct such a store, pharmacy or place for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines, or chemicals, for medical use, or for compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions, or who shall take, use or exhibit the title of registered pharmacist, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$100.

Sec. 11. This act shall not apply to physicians putting up their own prescriptions.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every registered pharmacist to conspicuously post his certificate of registration in his place of business. Any person who shall fail to comply with all the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine of \$5 for each calendar month during which he is delinquent.

Sec. 13. The sum of \$500 per year, or as much thereof as may be found necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the money so received for license for the expense of said Board of Pharmacy. All surplus over and above said amount to be divided as follows: One-half to the pharmaceutical association, the remainder to be paid into the State treasury.

Sec. 14. All suits for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this act shall be presented in the name of the State of Alabama in any court having jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of the county wherein such offense is committed to present all persons violating the provisions of this act upon proper complaint being made.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved February 28, 1887.

Official:

C. C. LANGDON, Secretary of State.

CODE OF ETHICS.

---

The members of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association considering it necessary that some mutual understanding should exist in regard to the moral principles guiding them in their profession, hereby agree upon the following Code of Ethics:

1. We accept the United States Pharmacopœia as our standard and guide for all official preparations, and recognize variance from its rules only in exceptional cases where sufficient authority has proved some other process more reliable to attain the same end. (This section is not intended to interfere with the dispensing of prescriptions or medicines ordered in accordance with foreign pharmacopœias.)

2. We discountenance all secret formulæ between physician and pharmacist, and consider it our duty to communicate such to each other when requested.

3. We distinctly repudiate the practice of allowing physicians a percentage, in any form, on their prescriptions or patronage, as being derogatory to both professions.

4. We will endeavor, as far as possible, to refrain from compromising the professional reputation of any physician, and expect in return the same courtesy from him.

5. As the apothecary should be able to distinguish between good and bad drugs, in most cases, and as the substitution of a weak or inert drug for an active one may, negatively, be productive of serious consequences, we hold that the sale of impure drugs or medicines, from motives of competition or desire of gain, when pure articles of the same kind may be obtained, is highly culpable, and that it is the duty of every honest apothecary or druggist to expose all such fraudulent acts as may come to his knowledge.

6. The apothecary should be remunerated by the public for his knowledge and skill, and his charges should be regulated by the time consumed in preparation as well as by the value of the article sold. Although local and other circumstances necessarily effect the rate of charges at different establishments, no apothecary should intentionally undersell his neighbors with a view to their injury.

7. Recognizing the value of alcohol as a therapeutic agent, and the propriety of its being dispensed as such by pharmacists, yet deploing the wide-spread evil resulting from its intemperate use in its

hundred insidious forms, we condemn any attempt to make it a prominent feature of our business as unprofessional, and we denounce the loose practice of allowing it to be used on the premises in any shape as a beverage, as degrading; and we urge upon pharmacists the duty of exercising at all times a conscientious care in dispensing a drug liable to such dangerous abuse.

8. Members of this Association, when asked to do so, shall give each other, confidentially, any information in their possession affecting the character, habits, integrity or irregularities, of any assistant or apprentice who may have applied for employment, or to whom they may have given letters of introduction or recommendation. Any member who shall divulge such confidential communication to the detriment or annoyance of the member giving it, shall, upon proof thereof, be no longer entitled to the courtesies due a member, and his name may be stricken from the roll.

9. Believing that some means should be adopted to enforce the provisions of this Code, violations of the same may be reported at any annual meeting of the Association when the accused may be heard in his own defence, when, if found guilty, he may be censured, suspended or expelled by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

## BY-LAWS.

### CHAPTER I.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association. In his absence or inability to preside, one of the Vice-Presidents, or in the absence of all, a president *pro tempore* shall perform the duties of the president. In all balloting and on all questions upon which the yeas and nays are taken, the President is required to vote; in other cases he shall not vote unless the members be equally divided. He shall call a special meeting whenever requested by five members, and present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association.

ART. 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association, a list of the names, residence, and the date of entrance of each member, and be the custodian of all papers and reports read. He shall conduct all correspondence of the Association, and notify each member of its meetings.

ART. 3. The Local Secretary shall aid the Secretary in the performance of his duties, and in his absence shall act in his stead, and perform such other duties as may be directed by the Secretary.

ART. 4. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible; collect all money due the Association, pay all bills when countersigned by the President, issue the certificates of membership, render a full report at each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury when called upon.

ART. 5. The Executive Committee shall take into consideration and report, without delay, on all matters of business, and on all propositions for membership, and audit all bills against the Association; and in the interim, they, with the President, shall have the power to elect applicants for membership.

### CHAPTER II.—OF MEMBERSHIP.

ARTICLE 1. Every pharmacist and druggist of good moral and professional standing, whether in business on his own account, retired from business, or employed by another, and those teachers of pharmacy, chemistry and botany, who may be especially interested in pharmacy and materia medica, are eligible to membership.

ART. 2. Propositions for membership shall be made to the Executive Committee, in writing, with the endorsement of two members of the Association in good standing, and the vote of two-thirds of the members present, at any session, shall be required for election.

ART. 3. No person shall be considered a member of this Association until he has signed the Constitution and By-Laws, and paid an initiation fee of \$1, and the annual contribution for the current year.

ART. 4. Every member shall pay in advance, to the Treasurer, \$1, and his yearly contribution; and is liable to lose his membership by neglecting to pay said contribution within one year.

ART. 5. Resignation of membership shall be made in writing to the Secretary, but no resignation shall be accepted from any one who is in arrears to the treasury, and until he has surrendered his certificate of membership.

ART. 6. The Association shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of all its members present, at a regular meeting, to expel a member.

#### CHAPTER III.—OF MEETINGS.

ARTICLE 1. The regular meeting shall be held at such place and time as shall be previously selected by a vote of the Association.

ART. 2. Eight members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 3. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling Roll.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Election of Members.
4. Reports of Officers.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Reading Communications.
7. Reports of Committees.
8. Miscellaneous Business.
9. Adjournment.



